

Presidential Advisors Communists and the Civil Rights Movement

On September 11, 1947, at Madison Square Garden, N.Y.C. Aubrey Williams (with whom Johnson carried on a telephone discussion of some length shortly after becoming the President) made the following statement:

"What they (Patriots) demand is that any man who admits to being a member of the Communist Party be fired immediately on the grounds that no man can be loyal to the United States and be a communist. It is my belief that it is precisely at this point that we take our stand and defend the right of any communist to maintain his position as an employee of the Government of the United States . . ."

On March 17, 1964, the New York Times reported: "An old New Dealer from the South who was one of Lyndon Johnson's first Government bosses, Aubrey W. Williams, was honored at a luncheon here (Washington, D.C.) today. Williams was head of the National Youth Administration (NYA) from 1935-43 and Johnson was Texas state director from 1935-36.

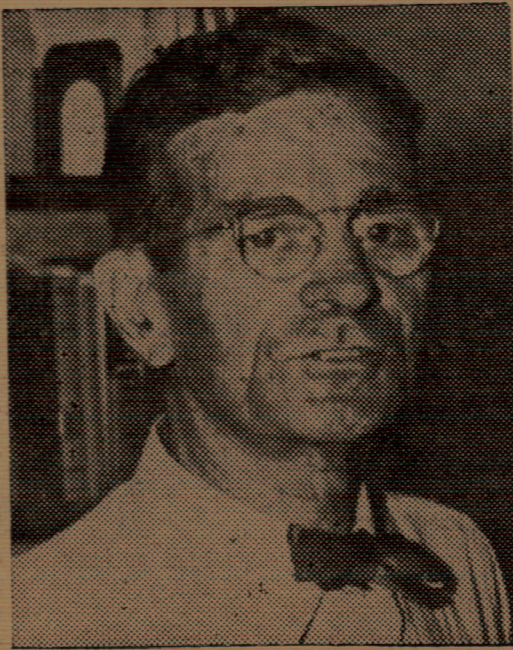
"A few days after he became President, he (Johnson) visited Mr. Williams in his modest apartment here. Johnson sent a letter of 'best wishes' concerning the luncheon. Today's luncheon . . . was sponsored by the National Committee to abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee." This was cited as a new organization set up in the summer of 1960 "to lead and direct the Communist Party's Operation Abolition campaign." Seven of the national leaders of this group have been identified as communists, including its chairman, Aubrey W. Williams, altho Williams, of course, denied that fact. (House Report 1278, 10-3-61) (U.S. Senate Hearing, 3-18-20-1954).

In a letter dated January 21, 1960, Aubrey Williams wrote Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam in Washington, D.C., complaining about the work of Fulton Lewis, Jr.: "I would like to say also, that I was responsible for bringing Carl and Anne Braden into the work of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, and that I was then and am now fully informed of their background, previous connections, and basic attitudes. I was convinced then and am convinced now that what people like Lewis take for 'radical activities' is Christian dedication. If I have ever known a truly Christian person it is Anne Braden and Carl . . . yours sincerely, Aubrey Williams." Carl and Anne Braden are both identified communists. The Southern Conference Fund is a direct descendant of the cited Southern Conference for Human Welfare and continues to publish the subversive "Southern Patriot." Aubrey Williams is President-Emeritus of the S.C.E.F., Anne Braden is editor of the "Southern Patriot" and Carl Braden is one of the field organizers.

We quote from a letter to Anne Braden from Martin Luther King, Jr. dated Oct. 7, 1959. "I hope both of you (Anne & Carl) will find it possible to become permanently associated with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference."

Aubrey Williams and Martin Luther King sat side by side at the Labor Day 1957 Highlander Folk School Conference at Monteagle, Tennessee. Carl Braden served several months of a 15 year sentence for sedition, until the U.S. Supreme Court voided State Sedition laws through the Nelson Case decision. Braden subsequently served 1 year in the Federal Penitentiary for contempt of Congress. (Louisiana Un-American Activities Committee Hearings, 11-19-1963).

On September 13, 1963, the chairman of the cited communist front, the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee, Aubrey Williams, wrote to David Brinkley of NBC News, criticizing his report of the House Committee's hearings on the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. He thought NBC was biased in



Aubrey Williams

favor of the House Committee, which would be a compliment to NBC. Williams wrote: "I was deputy to Harry Hopkins during the FEPA/CWA and WPA, as well as Administrator of NYA . . . I am asking that you broadcasters base your broadcasts on the basic American tenets as set forth by The Founding Fathers . . ."

Aubrey Williams, on October 29, 1958, corresponded with George D. Pratt, Jr. of Bridgewater, Conn. thanking him for his \$10,000 contribution to the Southern Conference Educational Fund. In a letter dated July 3, 1963, from George D. Pratt, Jr. to James Dombrowski (executive director of the Southern Conference Educational Fund) a check for \$20,000 was enclosed as an additional contribution.

On April 15, 1926, R. S. Sharpe (special agent in charge) Department of State, New York City wrote in a letter to R. C. Bannerman (Chief Special Agent) Department of State, Washington, D.C. as follows:

"I call your special attention to the fact that the name of Paul M. Warburg, as Treasurer of this institution (American-German Student Exchange), confirms our previous reports concerning the activities of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the Warburgs, Sir William Wiseman and Otto Kahn, and shows conclusively the interests which these individuals have in this boring in process into our college life, utilizing all of their activities on behalf of the Soviet Government of Russia . . . The Warburgs . . . are heading the German-Jewish element to create strife and discord in this country. I call your special attention to the . . . fact that this outfit picks out George D. Pratt, Jr. (Bridgewater, Conn.) who is a relative of the Rockefellers, making a Gentile front out of him, so that in case their activities result in unpleasant conditions in this country in the future, they will be able to put a Rockefeller to the front, as the cause thereof. I again say to you that the conditions existing throughout the country in connection with this (liberal) Youth Movement, are of a most serious character and that the people who are manipulating the same, are unquestionably the German-Jews mentioned in my previous communications and reports, who are backed by untold millions and whose activities are subject to scrutiny by no governmental agencies that I know of."

In an undated letter from Aubrey Williams to Martin Luther King, Williams tried to encourage King not to call off the March on Washington. "I want to tell you of a similar situation . . . it was the time we were trying to get the President (FDR) to set-up the FEPC. He was hesitating for fear it would slow down war production. Walter White and A. Philip Randolph sent out word to organize a march on Washington . . . The President sent me to New York to persuade White and Randolph to call off the march. When I got there I called Mrs. Roosevelt who was in New York at the time. I also called Walter and Philip and Anna Rosenberg, asking them to meet me at Mayor La

Guardia's office. White and Randolph said they would not call off the march unless the President issued an order making it mandatory that firms with Government orders hire Negroes on a basis of equality.

La Guardia called the President. FDR fumed and pleaded that such a march would turn the people against the Negro. That it would be a dis-service to the Nation in time of war. White and Randolph stood firm. I must say FDR got precious little support from Mrs. R for she strongly favored the issuance of the order. I took the phone from La Guardia and asked the President to call a conference of all agency heads which were involved and to invite White and Randolph to be present. This he agreed to do. When we were all assembled the President asked several for their opinion, and finally Randolph. The President waved us all out, saying to Secretary of War, Mr. Stimson, who favored the issuance of the order, 'Have Fiorello, Aubrey, Anna (Rosenberg) and Bob Jackson draw up an order.' This we did clearing it with White and Randolph. But it was weeks before the President would sign it. Finally one day Anna Rosenberg put the order down on his desk in front of him and literally screamed, 'Mr. President sign it, or the Negroes will march on Washington within the next ten days.' The President then signed it. Remember you get nothing for free . . . warm personal regards, Aubrey Williams."

The Anna Rosenberg referred to in Aubrey Williams' letter to Martin Luther King was identified by a former important Communist Party member, Ralph DeSola, in his sworn testimony in a Senate investigation as to Anna Rosenberg's fitness to become Asst. Secy. of Defense. The Senate Committee Hearings were held prior to Mrs. Rosenberg's confirmation as the first Assistant Secretary of Defense under Truman's Administration when her confirmation was questioned.

DeSola further testified (12-8-50) that "Anna Rosenberg can be trusted . . . to fill our government with . . . subversive people—communists . . . Anna Rosenberg . . . was responsible for passing on the appointments of some of Harry Hopkins' closest administrators such as . . . Aubrey Williams . . . Without exception they showed strong communist tendencies and did all they could to promote un-Americanism . . ."

According to the N.Y. Times, Anna Rosenberg has paid President Johnson at least one visit to the White House since he assumed office—no doubt in an advisory capacity. On July 19, 1962, Anna Rosenberg married Paul Hoffman, director of the U.N. Special Fund which sends U.S. taxpayers' dollars to Castro's Cuba. On June 1, 1964, the Hoffmans were guests of the Johnsons at the White House dinner honoring the Prime Minister of Israel (6-26-1964, National Jewish Post & Opinion).

WHAT WE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW IS

—why is it communists, reds and left-wingers are leaders in the so-called Civil Rights fight?

—what is Anna Rosenberg up to next?

—what official business does President Johnson have with Aubrey Williams whose association with communist fronts is well known?

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Published twice monthly except July and August, once each, by Christian Educational Assn., 530 Chestnut Street, Union, N. J. 07083
*Trade Mark Registered U.S. Patent Office